The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

New Difficulties Met at Every Step by the Civil Service Commission.

Swing Robbed of the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The Land Troubles in Harlan and Shelby Counties, Iowa.

Programme for Treasury Gold Sales and Bond Purchases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Civil Service Commission are surprised at every day developments. The common idea here concerning, by good and intelligent, whatever comprises has not, by the slightest approach, been realized. Instead of the commission being overrun with numerous applications for appointment, nothing appears on the whole surface of the case. It is a law officers, except a few of the class of a few officers, and the commission is not called upon to act in any case. The law was passed, it will be remembered, by the Administration, and it was supposed that the Administration would be overrun by applicants for appointment under the law, which requires examinations of the fitness, etc., of applicants. The question has been raised since whether neither Trumbull nor Sill quickly drew up the law for the purpose of defeating the object of the law, or whether the Administration did not intend to defeat the law by not appropriating for the commission. It is unquestionable that the Commissioners find unexpected difficulties in the way of the execution of the law. Offices are not filled because the law is not fully complied with. Offices are not filled because the law is not fully complied with. Offices are not filled because the law is not fully complied with

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MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The tariff reductions made by the last Congress went into operation on the 1st of last January; so that for the fiscal year ending June 30, the reduced duties on imports only were collected. The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the receipts for duties on imports during the fiscal year were $206,255,000, against $189,500,000 of the previous year, and that the receipts of distilled spirits for the last six months of the year were $104,464,000 against $98,656,000 of the first six months of the preceding year.

It is to be hoped that the constant recurrence of such results will eventually teach our statesmen that the repeal of taxation on such articles as the consumption of the masses will be followed by an increase of revenue from the remaining items. This truth has been patent to the statesmen of every other government for a long time, and it has been strenuously resisted by the Democratic party in this country, no reduced rates of imports which last year yielded $80,000,000 and yet, at the close of the year, we have an increase of revenue over last year of $13,000,000. This amount of revenue is in excess of any reasonable want of the government, and there might be a still further reduction of rates on imports without any embarrassing loss of revenue. There is a deficit in the amount of internal revenue duties, but that was expected, and it ought to have taken place long ago. The determined persistency in the income tax has hardly justified the efforts of its friends. The receipts from that source will show that the law has ceased to be remedy-native, and that to protract it will only be to permit in a persecution of the comparatively few consciences persons subject to its provisions.

The government needs from imports an annual revenue not exceeding $155,000,000. The tariff can be so reduced as to admit free of duty every description of raw material used in every branch of manufacture, thereby encouraging and fostering our home industry legitimately, without the necessity of resorting to the subterfuge of bounties to evasions. The tax may be so regulated and reduced on all other objects, that the $155,000,000 can be collected, with but trifling incidental tax, from less than thirty articles of general, but not of indispensable, use. The repeal of the $70,000,000 of taxes now collected will leave that amount more money in the hands of the people, with which to purchase that much more of the goods, wares, merchandise, or the comforts, luxuries, and conveniences of life. The increased supply of purchasing power in the hands of the people would necessitate a corresponding increase in production. The cost of everything entering into the composition of all articles of manufacture being reduced, the demand for each would be increased, thereby giving increased employment to labor of every description. There would be more iron mined and manufactured; more coal mined and consumed; more of every article in the making of which iron, copper, and steel are used; the cost of the raw material of all textile fabrics would be reduced, and the consumption increased, requiring additional machinery, capital, and labor. In fine, the repeal of all this unnecessary taxation, involving, as it does, the wasteful amount of inefficient taxation, would be such an emancipation of production as would develop as one has never before witnessed in the country in a manner that is utterly impossible under the prohibitive and penal revenue system which we now have. It would be infinitely less extensive to pay our debt with an annual surplus of production, than to patch $100,000,000 annually from the earnings of the people, thereby crippling their means, and restricting them in every attempt to increase products. The country which can produce hundreds of millions of dollars in surplus products annually, to sell to foreign nations, will be the country ahead and will enable it to ... upon its own ... so long as every ... saving is confiscated by the government, so long as production is checked by the people being compelled to submit to those terms or take the responsibility of leaving the city absolutely penniless. The patriots we believe, understand this distinction thoroughly, and the reformers have been induced to compromise on the plan that somehow, now finally voted with them on the appropriations. The jobs which they denounced in so flat upon the city are as follows:

1. The Lincoln Park scheme	$[illegible]
2. Many county bridges	15,000
3. Additional expenses	10,000
4. South Halsted bridge	8,000
5. North Clark-st. bridge	10,000
6. Water-front improvements	20,000

These jobs were twice rejected, the members voting for them on each occasion being as follows:

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

When the vote was taken on No. 2, Sidwell and McGrath were out of the room; and, when the vote on No. 3 was taken, Sidwell and Montgomery were out of the room. But that, of course, was only incidental, and in fact Rose was no doubt in the lobby from fear he would be unduly under the imperative necessity, therefore, of providing funds for municipal purposes for the next two years that the majority asserted, at the last moment, when there was no alternative, to pass the scheme, notwithstanding it had been defeated on the adoption of which they had exhausted all the arguments and all the appeals which could influence the minds of decent men. Those minutes men need not flatter themselves that their course is not understood, or that it will be forgotten.

The discussions among the two wings of the Republican party in New-York, or, at least, the two cliques into which the managers of the party in that city and State have split, are not of a character to ... a prediction in the well-informed that party triumphant at the approaching ... of a movement which ... ultimately growing out of such a collision of cliques will, therefore, be a benefit to the party at large. A whole-some division of the party regarding the rights of the people and the duties of Republican legislators in the premises, would have been far preferable to the strife between the two factions—factions which, taking the party as a whole, are both of them composed largely of men of both factions, and giving to one the hands of Republicans interested only in the success of the party, and not in the elevation of one particular politician or the defeat of another particular politician. The party would be benefited by a convention of Binghamton, on the 25th ult., called the Young Men's Republican Convention. The resolutions reported by the committee do not affirm any new principles indeed, they expressly disavow any intention to "New Departure" but seek rather the assertion of all the elements favorable to the National Republican party and opposed to the iniquities of the Democracy as manifested in the doings of the recent State Legislature. At the convention on Thursday, letters of sympathy were read from Governor Geo. Curtis, Lyman Trumbull, Prof. White, D. C. Littlejohn, and others, and a speech was made by General Van Wick, commending both Pendleton and Conkling, and insisting that, with this general recognition of their several merits as statesmen, their claims to special championing within the ranks of the party should cease, in the interest of peace and harmony.

It is evident that in some such movements as this, for extracting the management of its affairs from the hands of the rival cliques in New York city, the hope of the party in the Empire State lies. The State has been lost to the Republican party in important campaigns through faults in its organization—principally, the wretched personal strife—and all Republicans, who realize how important to the nation the large electoral vote of New York is, will look with deep interest upon the present movement for the unification of the party.

THE WAREHOUSE AND RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Messrs. Hitchcock, Dupee, and Evarts have been requested by the Directors of the Board of Trade to give an opinion upon a variety of questions likely to arise in the practical operation of the acts of the Legislature concerning warehouses and railroads. We publish the reply of these gentlemen. They hold that the Warehouse act is not open to the constitutional objection that it embraces more than one subject, and that all the provisions regulating the receipts, storage, delivery, and inspection of grain are valid, although they may incidentally diminish the value and control of property thus invested in warehouses; the principle governing all such cases being, that the use of private property and the exercise of a pursuit must be subordinate to a proper protection of the rights of the public. They also hold that the terms of the law are applicable to warehouses already existing before the passage of the act.

In the matter of the railway acts, it is held to be within the constitutional power of the Legislature to make the regulations prescribed, relating to the receipt, transportation, and delivery of grain, though they question whether the power to regulate requires the railroads to remove cars from one destination to another gratuitously.

The power of the Legislature to fix a maximum rate for the storage and carriage of grain is held to be subject to the consideration that such rates should be reasonable compensation for the service rendered. All such limitations must necessarily be subject to the rule that they afford reasonable compensation. The section of the charter of the Board of Trade giving to the Directors the power of appointing the certificates of inspection, and the inspection of the board binding on the members, is considered as superseded by the Warehouse act, and that it is within the power of the Legislature to do so.

Substantially, these gentlemen sustain the constitutionality of the entire railroad and warehouse legislation. Mr. Hitchcock, the senior member of the firm, was the President of the convention which formed the present Constitution of the State, and the judgment of the firm, so clearly expressed, will have a good effect in reconciling the various interests in harmony and co-operation with the Railroad Commissioners in giving practical effect to the laws.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

The British Government gives a significant suggestion to her North American colonies, in the announcement that the fixed heretofore stationed on the American coast is to be reduced to a single frigate. The other words, Great Britain announces that a peace has been made with the United States, which is not to be broken because of any colonial display of insolence or impracticability. England has offered the United States the free use of the fisheries, on condition that the colonists may sell their fish in the United States; the contract depending upon the consent of the colonial authorities. If they withhold their consent, if they refuse to be a party to the bargain, then Great Britain notifies them, by withdrawing her fleet, that they must protect their own fisheries. There will be no ... to any fancied rights of the United States for

ASHINGTON.

WYOMING.

Expedition Sent Out by Colonel Brackett.

Discovery of Gold in Seminole Range of Mountains.

Rich Assays.

[Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.]

CHEYENNE, W. T., Wednesday, June 28.

It is now well settled that the gold mines about forty-five miles north of this place are a well-defined fact, and that they are very rich. Soon this country will settle up with a vigorous and lively mining population which will develop its mineral resources, which are second to none in the world.

These mines were discovered by a party sent out by Colonel A. G. Brackett, commanding Fort Fred Steele, on the 16th of June, 1871. The actual discover was Mr. Frank Bazinet, though Hon. John M. Thayer, late U. S. senator from Nebraska, Lieutenant Colonel Walker P. Dooling, and several other gentlemen accompanied the expedition. On the third day out the party struck the southern end of the Seminole range of the Rocky Mountains; they being in pursuit of a silver mine which was reported some three years ago by three men, all of whom have been killed by Indians, the other in a frame house at Fort Halleck, Dakota, where the location of the mine has never been definitely known.

After prospecting for it, the party discovered gold quartz on one of the spurs of a large mountain, and on the mountain stream that was named in accordance, and the gold was seen by the naked eye plentifully scattered in the sand. Further search revealed the mother lode of like character. The party organized a mining district in accordance with the laws of Nebraska, and named it Bazinet district. Then they returned to Fort Steele, recorded their claims in the County Records at Green River, and filed notice in the office of the Clerk of District Court of Carbon County.

They brought in a considerable quantity of the rock, which was assayed by Mr. Bazinet, and the assays showed it to be rich, and very free milling. Other parties are now going out to the mines, and will soon return.

Quite a number of Denverites, including Governor Hunt, Colonel Chivington, Attorney Denver City, Colorado; the reforms from which are of the most appalling character. There is also the case of Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and other citizens, as on the front of the mines being the richest of any east of California, and fully equal to them.

The gold fever has a fair start, and many are making preparations to go to the mines at once. PHOENIX.

NEW BOOKS.

HANS BREITMANN IN SUBURB, WITH OTHER NEW BALLADS. By Charles G. Leland, author of "Hans Breitmann's Party," "Breitmann as a Ruler," "Breitmann as a Volunteer," "Breitmann as a Candidate," "Breitmann's Ventures," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [Chicago: Western News Company. $1.50.]

Our old friend, Hans Breitmann, whose former vanity we all attended, whose career we have followed with such deep interest, whose sayings we have so often quoted, and whose exploits as a soldier, statesman, and wicked capitalist as a resident of the South, and as Dutch Influence, has again blossomed forth in these times, when the tragic and the comic are so strangely blended, and now sits down, with pipe in mouth, and his feet on the mantel-piece, to nearly twenty hundred lines of rollicking, jolly, and intensely funny verse. Those who are acquainted with the old rights and sounds of the Catholic youth every where. The still greater will unquestionably find the most interested in the introduction which he has devoted to religious art. It is a masterly essay, marked by true artistic insight and skillful critical analysis, and is a credit to the literary and artistic culture. The essay indeed, standing by itself, would have been an small quantity and we commend it with pleasure to artists and connoisseurs as a valuable contribution to the art literature. In connection with the work is six of the work is explained by the engraving, which, as we have said before, was drawn from life, and are therefore faithful pictures of the saints by such artists as Overbeck, Ottrogeno, Fra Angelico, Titian, Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, and other masters of the art.

Mr. Weiss has evidently spared no pains in the preparation of his book in a literary point of view, and we have no doubt will meet with a remuneration equivalent to that expense. Indeed, we are already informed that the whole work is sold out, and that only a short time, it is meeting with a very large sale.

THE LIFE THAT NOW IS: Sermons by Robert Collyer, Author of "Nature and Life," "Lights of Home," etc. [Chicago: Western News Company. $1.75.]

Plain Robert Collyer, as he always prefers to call himself, has just completed another volume of his sermons, choosing for the volume sixteen discourses, connected with the life that now is, or, to other explain their choice, ester, not connected with the life that is to come. They deal with the matters of this world and everything which is not of a purely spiritual link in each case more or less clearly binding them to the hereafter. Robert Collyer is so well known to the public, both in the old world and this, and has gained so wide a circle of readers by his first volumes of sermons, that we hardly need do more than announce that another volume of his discourses is published. With one of his characteristics we eminently practical in their teaching, and, like all of his writings, are richly illustrated from various sources, and are delightful with that strong love of and reverence for humanity and that broad degree of toleration which characterizes him as a minister. His religion is entirely remote from bin, and least of all is his own rest thereof. He is a man of the first water. "Vines and Branches," the very "And I pass not take much time telling you, to begin with, that he is a very common liking for every great branch on this Christian stem of which to be the truest branch you true vine. The Romanist bases the claim supremacy on being the oldest branch, and the Ritualist on being the most showy; the Quaker on being so far away from the Unreasonable branch as to be almost out of sight, and the Calvinist, seemingly, because it gets so little; the Episcopalian, because every twig on its particular branch is trained and tended with a peculiar care, and the Unitarian, because he is so far away from the trunk that he can't see it. Those who look for simplicity, elegance, grace, and finish of style in these sermons will be disappointed. He is a strong, sturdy, rugged, earnest, simple, honest speaker, and his language is disjointed by a forcible style and real Saxon force which is convincing, if not always grammatical and rhetorical. The book is one of merit, and we only hope we have seen the last of the "little children" and "dear children" with which the old rights and sounds evils. Those who are purposing making the grand tour of Europe, will find in the life that now is."

AMERICAN RELIGION. By John Weiss. Boston: Crosby Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

Mr. Weiss, who is well known to all reading clergymen by his boldness of thought, and to the general reader by his admirable life of Theodore Parker, which is a biographical model, has at last taken his stand as the leader of the Free Religious Association, which has been previous theological position which has been fairly outlined in his various contributions to the Radical, and has given to the world in the form of a volume for an American religion which, it is almost needless to say, is not to be found in the ancient adopted to the higher forms of American culture, and not prevailed to any great degree with spirituality, as it is with the old stood among orthodox believers. Why Mr. Weiss in constructing his American religion, should not also be, at least, in part, a religion of the past, and we have not been able to discover. He considers that the time has come for a new science of a distinctive national character, and assumes at least, Spirituality is to the wanting of his religion, that it certainly will not fit itself to the popular religious sentiment of the day. He has plainly committed an inadvertence in supplying us with a creed and form of worship, and omitting an object of worship, and a deity to worship. If Mr. Weiss had christened his volume "American Theism," he would plainly have hailed his discovery. As it is, we cannot but commend its loftiness of purpose. It is a work full of suggestion, and, though we cannot much the reader may disagree with it from a religious point of view, there are very few who can fail to be benefited by its perusal. It is a work of earnest thought, and is written in a style and manner which is at once pure and forcible, and is the result of careful study and reflection from the scholarly style and the richness of illustration and research it displays. The last chapter on "Immortality as a Moral Ideal," is one of the finest and noblest essays ever written by an American, and deserves to be read and heeded by every one.

WORKS OF REV. LEONIDAS L. HAMLINE, D. D., late one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edited by Rev. F. G. Hibbard, D. D. In Six Volumes. Vol. III. Chicago: Hibbard & Haines. $1.50.

We have heretofore given some what in detail a notice of the works of Bishop Hamline, upon the occasion of the appearance of the first volume. The second volume, now before us, is, like the first, a collection being fragmentary in character, and principally of interest to those who have the personal friends, or a manual of reference for the library of the theological student. With the exception of the first sermon, "The Kingdom of God," "African Colonization," "The Church of God," "The Grave," and "The Case of Bishop Andrew," which are models of pulpit eloquence, the sermons are brief essays on a variety of religious topics, and abound in choice sentences of sermonic value, and especially valuable for their suggestions of thought and as criticisms of the Scriptures. The life of the author, as specimens of conciseness and forcible argument they will undoubtedly be highly prized by the ministry, and, rather than to the general reader, this volume will commend itself.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIRECTORY AND COLORADO GAZETTEER, FOR 1871. Containing a full history of the Territory, with a complete description, account of her mining, agricultural, commercial, educational, and other resources, climatology, statistics, sovereignty and general information; also, a complete and reliable directory of Denver, Golden City, Black Hawk, Central City, Nevada, Idaho, Georgetown, Empire City, Boulder City, Colorado City, Trinidad, etc. Fourth year of publication. Published by Rocky Mountain News Printing Company. [Chicago: Western News Company.]

The above title succinctly states the contents of this valuable work, and it only remains to add that the work has been well done. It is a large book, of nearly a thousand volume of about five hundred pages, presenting in a very clear and systematic manner, a complete history of Colorado, and is the result of the tender an array of facts concerning the Territory which will be found of the highest practical importance to all interested in her future business industries, which are not only of interest to those who would learn of our wonderful Territory, but are of the highest value to those intending to go thither, whether led by pleasure or business. It is a complete, reliable, and elegant book in every way material, which is of positive value both to the tourist and business man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE AND NEW for July comes promptly with the beginning of the month, an example of which the other numbers of the year have been the earlier. This number is made a special one, in honor of commencement week, and is devoted to the literary exercises of the occasion. The leading papers are the first three chapters of "Edmund Burke," by Hon. Charles Phillips; "Edgar P. Hale," "Edward Everett's College Life," "Examinations for Women in Cambridge," "Theological Education," "Commencement Week," "Some Old Letters," "Longfellow's Grave," "Two College Friends," "The Cambridge Union," by William Everett, and "Phi Beta Kappa Poem," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The first chapter of Edmund Burke's Progress treats the reader to a considerable glimpse of the early life of Burke, and the practical colleges and universities in the

Bretmann is the safest compositum and counsellor we could ask for as U. S. Belonie, the ripe patriot-orator:

"For as all de double sons mit
A good loyalty pelongs,
Und set in raised de corners in,
In 'pinnacles' and 'prongs,'
I kees I don't try for see some,
Sins he, dis aforesaid."

Al Conkling from Massachusetts, and salvation the fishermen by telling of that locality.

"Vare ve fait tree cop Nile tousend feet,
Dat is better as a mile."

In Ohio he turns circle, and boldly prefers the Ohioans and Jan Stone D'Raphael, who was

"Vat can?
Put his, in his coat-tail pocket."

In Layton he grows romantic, and in Amerstan turns Lodaria, adopts the Indian mode of life, and becomes the fashion Hollander made. A curious fashion it is, too:

"Dey vas a-vearin' dere hair
Und remove some vare its fall,
Dey always says a nigger bony,
Und dey vas right for all."

We wish that we had space to follow Hans in his travels on the Rhine, but we have not room once more, and as he approaches the city towers of Cologne, in the fulness of his heart he exclaims:

"Mein nailes und—vee gain."

What grand thoughts swell in his mighty soul as he exclaims:

"Dem wunderskin das Vaterland
Is skillion ills ein-zain;
Vare ever dey vas pad or glad
Dey vas de vailin tears
Und vare ever dey vas sick or sad
Dey vas de skillion ears."

Hans Breitmann's on der Rhein.

One of the best things in the whole volume is a little poem on a horse race in Ohio, in which Governor Allen is apostrophized. It is full of fun, and will please every reader, and is too good to lose in this connection:

"Dem Governor Allen, he vas dere,
Mit his shentlemans frient, Sherman Finley,
Dey vas dere, mit dere vife und kids,
Und dere vas Governor Dennison, too,
Und Governor Brough, he vas dere,
Und Governor Hayes, he vas dere,
Und Governor Morton, he vas dere,
Und Governor Cox, he vas dere,
Und Governor Allen, he vas dere,
Und Governor Allen, he vas dere,
Und Governor Allen

COUNTERFEITING.

Capture of Five Notorious Coneymen at Monroe, Wisconsin.

Seizure of $10,000 in Counterfeit National Bank Notes.

The Party Taken to Janesville, and Held for Trial.

What Detective Lonergan and Isderner Have Accomplished in the Past Year.

Within the last two or three months the detectives of the United States Secret Service have captured quite a number of counterfeiters, and effectually stopped them from circulating large amounts of National Bank and Treasury notes. The arrest of the Cincinnati gang a short time since was of great importance, but it becomes insignificant when compared with the capture of five men in Wisconsin, which was accomplished last Friday, by Chief Operative Lonergan and Detective Isderner of this city, whom the 1st of January last, themselves not arrested for a single offense, but remained under surveillance, and were finally brought into the "business" gang over which Lonergan and Isderner have been keeping a close watch for almost twenty, a plan of operations for the capture of the counterfeiters was agreed upon. This was to be done in Chicago, but the men failed to come here, and the detectives were compelled to go to Monroe, Wis., where they found them. Lonergan, Isderner, Keene, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico, are the names as near as any of them can be. Not, perhaps, a single one of them is his real name, but they are generally known by these names, and will never answer to any other, except it be pronounced by a detective.

The head of the gang visited Monroe on September last, bought $10,000 worth of counterfeit National Bank notes of Cincinnati issue, and left for Chicago. After the men got together, and were ready to start for Chicago, they were arrested before they had gone a mile from Monroe, and taken back to the village. Lonergan and Isderner then went forward, and arrived in Chicago with the prisoners, and the counterfeit money in their possession, on Saturday morning. The prisoners were taken to the Marshal's office, and locked up, and the money was placed in the vaults of the First National Bank, where it will remain until the trial of the prisoners, which will probably take place in the United States Court in this city, next month.

The prisoners will be taken to Monroe, the county seat of Green County, Wisconsin, for trial, and will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner in that locality. Anderson's party was a very large one, and it is probable that there will be a number of indictments found against them. It was a mystery to the citizens of Monroe why the men were arrested, and they were very much excited when they were taken away. Some of the gang had been frequently into town, and were well known to the citizens. Among the number was Charley Vaughan, who was arrested in Monroe about a year ago, and sent to the penitentiary for two years. He served out his time, and was released about a month ago. He was recognized by a number of persons, and his presence in Monroe led to the belief that he was there for no good purpose. Vaughan was arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, but was released on bail, and has not been heard from since. Another of the party was arrested in Monroe about two years ago, and sent to the penitentiary for two years. He served out his time, and was released about a month ago. He was recognized by a number of persons, and his presence in Monroe led to the belief that he was there for no good purpose. Vaughan was arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, but was released on bail, and has not been heard from since. Another of the party was arrested in Monroe about two years ago, and sent to the penitentiary for two years. He served out his time, and was released about a month ago. He was recognized by a number of persons, and his presence in Monroe led to the belief that he was there for no good purpose.

Attempted Suicide.

A young man named Peter Anderson, who is said to have become insane on account of religious excitement, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, on Saturday last. He was discovered in the act by his mother, who succeeded in preventing him from accomplishing his purpose. The wound is not considered dangerous.

A Fatal Fall.

A Swede, named A. E. Salmon, fell with an accident on Saturday morning, which resulted in his death. He was employed on the Illinois Central Railroad, and was engaged in repairing a bridge, when he fell a distance of about 30 feet, striking on his head. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died in a few hours from the effects of the injuries received.

Run Over and Killed.

On Tuesday last, while Mr. Harriet W. H. Porter was killed on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, near Naperville, by being run over by a train of freight cars, consisting of twenty-six loads of coal. It appears that he was in charge of the brakes on the caboose, and was attempting to climb into the car when he fell. The train was backing at the time, and was moving slowly. Mr. Porter was a native of Massachusetts, and had been employed in the service of the road for about two years. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Caught in the Act.

A shoplifter, who gave the name of Thomas Hartigan, and said he was from Kenosha, was arrested at Ogden's Grove, yesterday afternoon, by Officer Hanchett, while in the act of attempting to pick a lady's pocket, and taken into custody. He was arraigned before Justice Ingham, and, in default of $500 bonds, was committed to the County Jail. Hartigan is a very old and expert thief, and has been arrested with all the principal pickpockets in the country. He was first arrested in Chicago in 1858, and has been frequently arrested since, except it be prudential by a fine.

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Miscellaneous.

Christian Anderson, the young man who was run over by a locomotive on the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, near the Twelfth-st. crossing, on the 24th inst., died at the County Hospital on Saturday morning, from the effects of his injuries. Both of his legs were so badly crushed, near the hip, that amputation was necessary, and the operation was performed by Dr. Brainard, assisted by Dr. Ingals. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 1,000 Twenty-second-st. He was a native of Sweden, and had been in this country but a few years. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Andrew Dearing, who fell through a sidewalk, on Archer avenue, about three weeks ago, and received injuries which resulted in the effects of amputation, died at his residence on Saturday morning. He will be buried to-day at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of Lodge No. 187, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member. He is survived by a wife, Kitty, and several children. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was about forty-five years of age.

John H. Palmer will, on July 4, put up a light on the new pier at the mouth of the Chicago River. Commissioner Rae had ordered that on the Fourth of July the lights on the piers should be lighted. The afternoon lights will close at 12 M.; the evening lights will be lighted at 9 P. M., and will be kept burning until 2 A. M. Mr. Palmer will have charge of the lights on the southern portions of the city, and one cruising.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Base Ball.

VICTORY FOR THE ATHLETICS IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city at 7 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock, to-day, met the Athletic Ball Club, of this city, on the Athletic Base Ball Park, in presence of an immense crowd of 5,000 persons. The weather was threatening up to about 11 o'clock, when the sun shone out brightly, and remained so during the entire game. The Athletics of St. Louis, as had been anticipated, were defeated by the Philadelphia Athletics, by a score of 31 to 10. The game was almost entirely a game of opportunities for the Philadelphians, and they availed themselves of every opportunity that was given them. The Athletics of St. Louis, on the other hand, failed to take advantage of the opportunities that were presented to them, and consequently were defeated. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Athletics, St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Athletics, Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Athletic Club of this city, on Saturday, defeated the new Athletics, of 3 innings to 0.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. PICKED MEN.

An exhibition game will be played at the Union Base Ball Park, on the new amateur side of the grounds, this afternoon, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the picked men of other clubs, which it is expected will be out to bat and a field. The game will be a mystery to the crowd as to the players, as they will not be announced. The White Stockings have frequently met town ball players on the same grounds, and have always come off victorious. They will be reinforced by Hall, Pratt, Barnes, and Treacy, of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, who will be here for the game. The White Stockings will be strengthened with two amateur Athletics on Saturday.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Lincoln Park, this year, by the Germans. The Germans will play their first game for the championship of the Northwest, on the Lincoln Park grounds, on the Fourth, with the Excelsior Club, of Springfield. If the betting fraternity are correct in their surmises, there will be a large crowd present